

# GYCLOPEDIA

OF

## Eminent and Representative Men

OF THE

### Carolinas of the Nineteenth Century.

WITH A

BRIEF HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION ON SOUTH CAROLINA BY GENERAL  
EDWARD McCRA DY, Jr., AND ON NORTH CAROLINA  
BY HON. SAMUEL A. ASHE.

### VOLUME I.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

since built up a large and constantly increasing practice. At the present time he is engaged in the drug business, which he carries on in connection with his practice. In 1886, he was happily married to Miss Mary L. Wolf, of Delaware, and to their union has been born one daughter. As one of the younger physicians, Dr. Brockinton is progressive and broad-minded. He brought to his life-work a mind well schooled by persistent and systematic study, and if life and health be spared him, will doubtless rise to the front rank of his profession in the state.

T. A. CRAWFORD, M. D.,

one of the leading physicians among the younger practitioners of York county, S. C., was born in York county on the 14th of October, 1853, the son of David Caldwell Crawford, who was also a South Carolinian, having been born in Chester county. He followed the calling of a planter all his active life, and was honored and esteemed as a man of worth and ability. His father was Edward Crawford, who was born in Lancaster county, S. C., and son of James Crawford, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His great-grandfather seems to have been a man of prominence in Ireland, as he is recorded as one of the founders of the Presbyterian church at Ulster, Ireland. David Caldwell Crawford first married a Miss Robertson, by whom he had two children: Edward, who was killed in battle at Fort Harrison, in 1864; and Rebecca, now deceased. After her death, several years later, he married Miss Mary S. Hope, by whom he had five children: Martha, Mary, Thomas A., Amelia and Elizabeth. Dr. T. A. Crawford was reared on his father's plantation, and received his preliminary schooling in the neighboring schools, after which he entered Kings Mountain military school at Yorkville. In 1875, having attained his twenty-third year, he entered the medical department of the Central University of Kentucky, and two years later was graduated therefrom. In 1878 he located at Rock Hill and entered upon active practice, in which he continued until 1883, when he took the post graduate course at the Polyclinic, of New York city, and after his graduation, in the same year, returned to Rock Hill. He was a member of the ninth international medical congress, is a member of the State Medical society and also of the County Medical association, and is a Master Mason. In March, 1891, he became associated with Dr. W. F. Strait in the practice of medicine. His marriage at Pittsboro, N. C., to Mrs. Carrie Ihrie, *nee* Poe, daughter of O. S. Poe, was solemnized in 1884, and has resulted in the birth of three children, two of whom are living, viz.: Thomas A., Jr., and Robert H. Crawford. Both Dr. and Mrs. Crawford are active communicants of the Presbyterian church.

J. R. BRATTON, M. D.

The Bratton family has long been prominently identified with the state of South Carolina, where for many generations its members

have held honorable places. The particular member of whose career we now write is Dr. J. R. Bratton, who was born in York county, S. C., November 12th, 1821, on the old "Bratton" homestead settled by his grandfather about the year 1700. His early schooling was obtained in the schools of the neighborhood. In 1839 with his brother, John, he became a student at Mount Zion college, then under the direction of Mr. J. W. Hudson. Here the boys were prepared for the sophomore class of the South Carolina college, which they entered in 1840, and from which they were graduated in 1842. In January of the following year they began the study of anatomy in the dissecting rooms of Doctors Fair and Wells at Columbia, and completed the course there in April, 1843. Returning home they continued the study of their chosen profession under the tutelage of their eminent father. At the time of the latter's death, John, being the elder, gave up his studies and became the administrator of the estate, but our subject continued, and attended his first course of lectures in medicine and surgery at, Charleston medical college in 1844, graduating therefrom March 15th, 1845. In April, 1850, he went to Philadelphia and took a hospital course in the "Old" University. His active career began in November, 1845, at which time he located at Yorkville. February 12th, 1850 he married Miss Mary B. Massey, of Lancaster, S. C., and five sons and two daughters have been born to them. Dr. Bratton is a member of the state medical association, is chairman of the state board of health, and has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry. As a Mason he has been honored by the Royal Arch Masons with the highest rank in their power to bestow, that of most excellent high priest, and also that of thrice illustrious grand master, in the council of royal and select master, which latter office he held thirteen years. During the Civil war he served as a surgeon in the field and hospitals, serving in the Confederate army, and he was not only able and skillful in his work but was uniformly kind to private and officer alike. His reputation is only limited by the boundaries of the state.

#### A. P. WYLIE, M. D.

Of the many honored professional men who have lived and died in Chester county, none were more beloved and respected than the late Alexander Pearson Wylie, M. D. He was born near the town of Chester, S. C., March 17, 1816, and was one of thirteen children who blessed the union of Peter and Annie (Evans) Wylie, both natives of South Carolina. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-great-grandfather, Adam Wylie, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1718. His great-great-grandfather, Peter Wylie, emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania before the middle of the last century, and with his wife Anna, whose maiden name was Hawthorne, and their children, came to Chester district, S. C., prior to 1776, and settled at "Big Spring" in that district, about five miles north-east of Chester C. H. Their three sons, James, William and Frank, were whig sol-

white settler in Fairfield county, became his second wife. In 1860-1 Fairfield county elected Mr. Woodward its representative in the legislature, and he was a member of the session which called the convention of secession, and his vote was cast for that measure. He volunteered as a private in the Fairfield Fencibles, at the outbreak of the Civil war, and upon the organization of the Sixth South Carolina volunteer regiment he was elected major. He was seriously wounded at the battle of Dranesville. Subsequently he re-enlisted as a private, and was tendered the office of quartermaster of the Twentieth volunteer regiment. Acting in that capacity Mr. Woodward served during the remaining years of the war. His regiment was attached to Kershaw's brigade when they went into Virginia, and Major Woodward surrendered with Johnston at Greensboro. Returning to his home after the last struggle of the Confederacy, he resumed his occupation as a planter, and has since continued with increasing success. As acting chairman of the Fairfield county democratic committee in 1876, Mr. Woodward rendered distinguished aid to the cause of white supremacy and purity in politics in the state. He has always been a staunch and loyal supporter of the democratic party, and has antagonized every movement that, in his opinion, would detract from the success of democracy. In 1890 he took a bold stand against the farmers' alliance movement, as conducted, and voted and worked against the election of Gov. Tillman. Major Woodward was elected senator to represent his county in 1884, and was re-elected in 1888, both elections having been without opposition.

#### HON. JOHN BRATTON.

One of the most distinguished gentlemen of South Carolina is the Hon. John Bratton, the descendant of a family that has been identified with the development of South Carolina since its reception into the union of states. From time to time its members have been honored by the people with important trusts, and during the Revolution none fought more valiantly for independence of government than they. Col. William Bratton especially distinguished himself during the struggle of the colonies for liberty. His career is so conspicuous in the history of the Revolution, that it is not necessary to give it in detail here. Suffice it to say that Col. William Bratton was a Virginian of the noblest descent. Prior to the Revolution he came, with several kinsmen, to York county, S. C., and rose to great prominence in his new home; first, as a planter, and then as the leader of the York county forces, who fought in the war for American independence under Sumter. His son William was among the first pupils and graduates in Mount Zion college, of Winnsboro, S. C., and after severing his connection with that famous institution, he made Winnsboro his home, and passed the remainder of his life there. Receiving a thorough medical training, under the tutelage of Dr. Rush, a celebrated physician, of Philadelphia, William Bratton devoted the greater part of his life to that noble calling, and rose to eminence as a most skill-

ful physician and surgeon. He married a daughter of Gen. Winn, for whom Winnsboro was named, and to their union four children were born. The mother died in early life, and the father then married Miss Isabella Means, daughter of John Means, of Granby, S. C. John Means removed with his parents to South Carolina, from Boston, Mass. To this latter marriage four children were born, of which John is the youngest. The latter was born at Winnsboro, S. C., in the house once owned and occupied by Gen. Winn, on the 7th of March, 1831. Having been given every educational advantage in his boyhood, he was graduated from Mount Zion college, of his native town, and in 1850 was graduated from the South Carolina college, at Columbia. Three years later he completed a course in the South Carolina medical college, at Charleston, and soon thereafter began the practice of medicine in his native county. Until the outbreak of the Civil war he continued in his profession with success, and at that time answered the first call for troops under the "Ten Regiment" act, and was enlisted as a private. He was soon made captain, served in that capacity during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and until the state troops were called on to enlist in the Confederate service. His company declined to respond, and he again helped to fill up another company of the Sixth regiment that did enlist. The regiment was soon ordered to Virginia, and, on the eve of its departure, a vacancy occurring, he was selected to fill it, and became junior second-lieutenant of Company C, Sixth South Carolina regiment, C. S. A. He served as such until the term of service (one year) for which they enlisted expired. While in winter quarters, at Centerville, he urged the re-enlistment, for the war, of the regiment in its entirety without disturbing its organization. This proposition failed, but he and eighteen men of his old company (all that remained) re-enlisted. Gen. Johnston, hearing of the little movement, was pleased to encourage it, and they succeeded in re-enlisting the first company of one-year men in Johnston's army. This resulted in the re-enlistment of about all the able-bodied men of the Sixth, that survived that year of camp life and sickness; for they had, during that year, but one fight, and that in the last month of the year — the battle of Drainesville. In this battle was not only what was a surprise, but a veritable trap, into which the usually alert and skillful Job Stuart innocently and unsuspectingly marched. The conduct of Bratton, known in camp as the "*strict lieutenant*," and the imprint of that disfavor which is the lot of the subaltern who adheres to discipline, attracted the attention and commanded the confidence of the entire regiment. At the reorganization of the re-enlisted battalion (there were only men enough for six full companies) he declined to oppose his captain and first-lieutenant, both of whom aspired to the command of the re-enlisted company, and refused to enter into any contention for office. He was again a private when the utterly "unsuspected" occurred. He was elected to the command of the re-enlisted battalion, which was in a short time filled up to a regi-

ment, of which he afterward became colonel. On the battlefield of the Wilderness, where he conducted himself with the greatest valor and brilliancy, he was made brigadier-general. Gen. Lee sent a telegram to the war department at Richmond, on the night of the second day's fight, requesting the immediate promotion and confirmation of Col. Bratton. His request was fully complied with on the next day. When the great Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Gen. Bratton commanded the largest brigade of the surrendered army. Though fighting and holding the enemy in check by day, and marching by night (continuously from Amelia C. H.), that glorious old brigade was so well held together that it reached Appomattox stronger than any division, and than any corps, except that to which it belonged (Longstreet's) in the surrendered army. If it is true that Gen. Lee had only 8,000 men under arms, Bratton's brigade constituted nearly one-fifth of the surrendered army. Officers and men of the brigade paroled, aggregated about 1,500. His brigade maintained its organization after the surrender, and volunteered the same respect for his authority that it had under military law, and thus enabled him to conduct them in an orderly march to Danville, where railroad transportation was secured for a part of their weary way home. All other commands disbanded and scattered from Appomattox. This action of his men showed in what great respect he was held by them. During the war Gen. Bratton was familiarly known as "Old Reliable," and greater praise cannot be bestowed than to say, through it all he honored the proud blood that flowed in his veins, from both mother and father. When all was over Gen. Bratton returned to Fairfield county, and at once set about the welfare of his people. Since that time his career has been co-extensive with the history of his state. He did not resume his profession, but instead, turned his attention to planting, in which he has succeeded well. In 1866 Fairfield county elected him to represent her in the state senate. He was a delegate to all taxpayers' unions of South Carolina; and in 1876 was chairman of the South Carolina delegates to the national democratic convention, and for many years was chairman of the Fairfield county democratic committee. In 1880 he was chairman of the state democratic committee, and in 1881, upon the resignation of the comptroller of the state, the legislature called him to fill the vacancy. In 1884 he was elected to fill the unexpired term in congress, of Hon. John E. Evans, deceased. During the great campaign of 1876, Gen. Bratton stood shoulder to shoulder with Gen. Hampton, and won many victories for official purity and white supremacy; and, indeed, so valued were his services at that dark hour, that he has since been urged as a fit candidate for the gubernatorial chair. At the inception of the farmers' alliance movement, Gen. Bratton clung to democracy, and was the candidate of his party, for governor, against Benjamin Tillman, by whom he was defeated. For many years Gen. Bratton has served as a trustee of the State University, and has ever taken a deep interest in all public movements promising good. In 1859, Miss Elizabeth P.

DuBose, daughter of Theodore S. DuBose, became his wife, and they are the parents of three children.

#### SMILIE A. GREGG.

Prominent among the founders of Florence county appears the name of Smilie A. Gregg, a man of much ability and integrity. He was born at Society Hill, Darlington county, S. C., May 1, 1838, his parents being J. Eli and Sallie E. (Edwards) Gregg, both natives of South Carolina. The former was a leading merchant of his time, having been president of the Wilmington & Manchester railroad, and also president of the Merchants' bank at Cheraw. He was one of the prime organizers of the Piedmont Manufacturing company, and was a director in that concern. He was also a director in the Central bank of Columbia, in the First National bank, of Wilmington, and in the Navassar Guano company, of Wilmington. He began his business career as an impecunious clerk in a general store, but at the outbreak of the war was estimated to be worth more than half a million dollars. He was acknowledged to be one of the ablest financiers in the state, and was a man of liberal culture and refinement. Charitable and progressive to a degree, his death in 1873, was a public calamity. He died, aged sixty-eight years, his wife having died at the age of thirty-six, June 16, 1847. They were the parents of two daughters and four sons. The mother was eminently fitted to be the helpmate of her distinguished husband, and her loss was keenly felt in the dwellings of the poor, as well as in her own beautiful home. Smilie Gregg, the fourth child born to these parents, was educated at Mount Zion high school, and later at the South Carolina college, from which he was graduated in 1858. At the age of twenty-one he began business for himself, by turning his attention to planting. In 1878 he embarked in the mercantile business, but discontinued that in 1886. In 1861 Mr. Gregg enlisted in Company H, Eighth South Carolina regiment of volunteer infantry, as orderly sergeant of the company. He took a valiant part in the first battle of Manassas, fought in a skirmish at Germantown, and in 1862 joined Gregg's battery, Manigault's battalion of artillery. This battery got its name from Capt. Thomas E. Gregg, Charles F. Gregg, senior first lieutenant and Smilie Gregg, its junior first lieutenant. Until March, 1864, Lieut. Gregg served with that battery on James Island. At the latter date Capt. Gregg applied for a transfer of his battery to the army of northern Virginia, and they were sent to the relief of the Pee Dee artillery. At Cold Harbor they joined Lee, and the following day went into the battle of Cold Harbor. After this engagement they served for the remainder of the war in the trenches around Petersburg, having fought in these noted engagements beside many others of minor importance, Battery No. 5, Davis's Farm and Hatcher's Run. During the last day's fight at Petersburg Lieut. Smilie Gregg was grievously wounded in the head, receiving a wound from which only one other man has recovered so far as known. He was